

ANNUAL REPORTS
—OF THE—
TOWN OFFICERS
—OF—
DUBLIN, N. H.

—FOR THE YEAR ENDING—

MARCH 1, 1893.

—ALSO—

HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN DUBLIN

FROM 1752 TO 1893.



PETERBORO':
TRANSCRIPT OFFICE, JOHN SCOTT, PROPRIETOR.
1893.

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HISTORY OF EDUCATION

IN DUBLIN, N. H., FROM 1752 TO 1893.

INTRODUCTION.

In accordance with a suggestion by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, accompanied by a request from the committee having in charge the New Hampshire educational exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago, during the summer of 1893, the following brief history has been prepared.

More light is constantly breaking forth from public and private records, and from the traditions of the aged, the time in life when youthful impressions reappear in all their freshness and vigor, which enables the historian to purify any former work he may have done by the elimination of error, and embellish it by the introduction of important facts. When, by reason of conflict of testimony, the line of truth has become dim and doubtful, a long experience combined with close observation has usually been found an unerring guide in the right direction.

The reader should bear in mind that in the year 1870, July 2, the north three "ranges of lots," upon which lived about one-half of the inhabitants, and comprising 47-100 of the wealth of the town, including four schoolhouses, were set off to compose a portion of the newly-constituted town of Harrisville. Previously there were ten school districts, subsequently but six, under the municipal control of the town of Dublin.

The town of Dublin is situated in latitude $42^{\circ} 55'$ north, and $4^{\circ} 55'$ east longitude from Washington. Its elevation is somewhat remarkable considering its nearness to the sea. Monadnock mountain, occupying the southwest part, its pinnacle being a short distance over the town line in Jaffrey, is 3169 feet above tide water. Monadnock lake, near the centre, has an elevation of 1493 feet. Beech Hill 1884 feet, or 391 feet above the lake. The M. & K. R. R. station at Harrisville is 263 feet below the lake.

For agricultural purposes the soil is ill adapted, being rocky and clayey, and requiring more enterprise and industry than are usually combined in the average man in order that he be able to accumulate an ample competency by *actual farming*.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

In the year 1752, the town of Dublin, in the County of Cheshire, and State of New Hampshire, was first settled by William Thornton. He built a log cabin and otherwise made himself a home in the east part, near a branch of the Contoocook river, on what has since been known as the Isaac Appleton farm. The exact location is indicated by a modest marble monument bearing the inscription:

The first white settlement in Dublin, N. H., was made here by
Col. William Thornton in 1752, in 6th Range, Lot No. 1.

Will each visitor add a small stone to this monumental pile.

Here Mr. Thornton and wife sipped their bean porridge or, perchance, dined on speckled trout from the near-by river, and here, in their lowly cabin, Molly Thornton, their daughter, acquired the notoriety of being the first child of the Caucasian race born within the town limits. He remained a few years, and then left for fear of the Indians, who, about that time, had become murderously aggressive, and there is no record or tradition that he ever returned. That he was "Col." is questionable; but he was a brother of Matthew Thornton who was *Colonel of Militia*, and one of the most distinguished men of the times, being a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

NAME OF DUBLIN.

About the year 1750 there were eight "townships" occupying the "foot-hills" of Mt. Monadnock, all known by the name Monadnock, but for more explicit distinction were numbered as follows:

Monadnock No. 1, changed to Rindge when incorporated in 1768			
"	"	2,	Jaffrey " 1773
"	"	3,	Dublin " 1771
"	"	4,	Fitzwilliam " 1773
"	"	5,	Marlborough " 1776
"	"	6,	Packersfield (Nelson in 1814) 1774
"	"	7,	Stoddard when incorporated in 1774
"	"	8,	Washington " 1776

Why Dublin was called or named Dublin is a statement only to be found on some page of "unwritten history," and why it should *not* be so named is a question of very difficult solution.

Jaffrey is conspicuous by reason of its being the only town of that name within the boundaries of the United States of America. Stoddard was first named Limerick, and Rindge, Rowley Canada.

SECOND SETTLEMENT.

The next settlers were descendants of Scotch people who lived in the north of Ireland, commonly called Scotch Irish. Henry Strongman was the only one of this class of settlers who remained permanently in town, and some of his descendants still reside here.

About the year 1760 or 1762, a large number of settlers came from Sherborn, Mass., and made Dublin their home. Many of their descendants still reside among the hills where their grandfathers first felled the forest. All through the town records their names are thick-

ly interspersed. They were hardy, intelligent and shrewd, and it is reasonable to presume that the home instruction of their children was cared for to the extent of their means and ability; first, perhaps, in single families, afterwards by a union of families, the teacher being paid, if paid at all, by private contribution. (Many single families in those days numbered more children than some whole school districts do at present.) At one time Capt. John Warren had ten children in constant attendance at the common school. In the year 1773 we find the first account of a public

APPROPRIATION FOR SCHOOLS,

which was a grant of four pounds (\$13.33) "to keep a woman's school in three parts of the town," which would give each school \$4.44. At 44 cents per week, the usual price in those days, this would employ a teacher, if she "boarded round," ten weeks in each of the three places.

Where, and by whom these schools were taught, are questions upon which history is silent. (See roll of names of teachers.) It is well established, however, that the following named persons were employed as teachers during the early days of Dublin history; John Perry, Alexander Emes, Adam Johnson, Sally Smith, Edward Sprague, Samuel Appleton, Amos Twitchell, Sarah Twitchell, and others.

John Perry is represented as one whose natural and acquired abilities adapted him to the business of teaching. His commanding physique and dignity of deportment enabled him to command the respect of his pupils to an eminent degree.

Alexander Emes was a man of singular wit and sarcasm, with the judicious use of which he managed to keep his school docile and attentive. His reputation stood high so that, in 1788, he was paid *eight dollars and sixty-seven cents* per month for teaching two months. In 1790 Sarah Twitchell received *three dollars and fifty-two cents* for services as teacher eight weeks.

Adam Johnson was somewhat noted for executive ability and pre-eminent scholarship, and his services were often at a premium on account of his rare ability to manage unruly schools. 'Tis said that a solemn stillness was sure to pervade the room whenever he uttered his characteristic fiat, "God knows I will be obeyed."

Of the career of Sally Smith as a teacher not much has been handed down to us. Very likely she was efficient to a creditable degree, and we know she was a *thoughtful* person; for in later life we often saw her walking upon the street, but never without her large blue umbrella, be the weather fair or foul.

For the three years next succeeding, six pounds, or twenty dollars, were annually granted for schools. In 1777 no money was raised for the purposes of education. In 1779 the town voted "to raise one hundred pounds for schools the present year." This sum was probably reckoned in depreciated continental money, and would really amount to a few cents less than \$20. In 1780 the Selectmen were authorized "to assess what they think proper" for schools.

In 1782 the town voted \$26.67, and the Selectmen were instructed "to divide the town into five parts for schooling, and give each part their proportion of school-money, and each part shall lay out their money within the year, in such schooling as they think best." In 1781, 1783 and 1784, it is said no money was granted. In 1787 the town voted fifty pounds (\$166.67), since which time, with some variations, the amount appropriated per annum has been upon a tolerably regular ratio of increase up to the time of the division of the town in 1870, July 2, when it was \$1500. In 1875 the amount appropriated for common schools was \$850; for High School, including income of Appleton Fund, \$202.50; total, \$1052.50.

There were at least two causes which helped to bring about this division of the town. First, a flourishing, manufacturing village on the north line of Dublin had, very naturally, for some years aspired to be a town by itself. Second, at a town meeting held for the purpose, the old town of Dublin voted squarely *not* to grant a gratuity to assist in the construction of the Manchester and Keene railroad. The new town of Harrisville subsequently voted a gratuity. A few years of experience seem to have convinced many of the Dublin people in favor of being set off to make a fractional part of Harrisville, that they made a mistake, and from some there has been much bleating to get back into the fold.

SCHOOL LANDS.

By the original charter of the lands constituting the town of Dublin, one share, comprising three "lots," was reserved "for the school there forever."

These lands were not held by the inhabitants in the nature of a *trust*, the income or profits only to be applied for the purpose specified, but as an absolute gift to the town, to be applied for the purpose of schooling at their discretion. They were intended as an aid to the early settlers in educating their children.

The reserved "school lots" were sold at different times, all prior to 1820, and the amount realized, as reported at the annual meeting of that year, was \$1576.15, which was placed in the hands of agents, who annually, up to 1870, paid the interest to the town treasurer or selectmen, as a part of the town appropriation for schools. In 1870 the town was divided, and this fund, like money in the treasury, became subject to the provisions of the act constituting the town of Harrisville. Accordingly 47-100 was paid to the town of Harrisville, and 53-100, amounting to \$835.36, was retained by the town of Dublin. In 1871 the town "voted that the land school fund be used to pay town debts," and it was so applied.

SPRAGUE TRUST FUND.—\$9,802.65.

The Sprague family, which appears to have been a numerous one, originated in the town of Upway, county of Dover, in England. In 1629 Ralph Sprague migrated from England and settled in Charles-

town, Mass., where he became prominent in church and town affairs. He died in 1650, leaving a son John, who died in 1692. His son Jonathan died in 1730 or '31. Joseph, his son, died in 1737 or '38. Dr. John, his son, born in Cambridge, Mass., died in Dedham in 1797, aged 81 years. He left three sons, Dr. John, Rev. Edward, and Laurence.

This is the Rev. Edward Sprague who was born in Boston, Mass., May 20, 1750, graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1770, and was ordained as the "gospel minister" of Dublin, N. H., Nov. 12, 1777.

Mr. Sprague is said to have been a noble type of the true Englishman, hospitable, generous, and social by nature. His death, caused by the overturning of the carriage in which he was riding on the evening of Dec. 9, 1817, as he was returning from the performance of the last official duty of his life, the joining in marriage of Abigail Learned and Jonas Davis, occurred Dec. 16, 1817, forty years one month and four days after his ordination.

He was preëminently patriotic, and, during the Revolutionary War in particular, his sermons were thickly set with passages well calculated to inspire his hearers with the spirit of freedom and resistance to oppression, and which usually closed with these words—"After all, it is the *gun* which does the business." Cromwell exhorted his soldiers "to fear God and keep their powder dry." Lafayette and Thomas Jefferson often expressed similar sentiments. He was pleased with military display, and later in life, was accustomed to invite the Dublin Grenadier Company to assemble at some suitable place where he would deliver an address, and after the meeting take a seat in his *four horse coach* (that was his style of horse equipage), and, with evident satisfaction, view the manœuvring and other tactics of the company. He was wont to attend the annual muster of the 12th Regiment N. H. Militia, which included soldiers from Dublin.

The influence of these precepts and examples took deep root in the minds of the generation who saw and heard, and, we trust, still continues to operate unspent. The State of New Hampshire furnished 34,560 men to fill the army raised to suppress the late rebellion. Of this number the town of Dublin furnished two more than its full quota,—“and where Death spread his banquet she furnished many guests.”

On a certain occasion it was suggested to him that, out of his ample means, he might endow an academy, but, with considerable energy, he replied, “No! no! I want the *whole people* to be educated and enjoy the benefit of my property.”

Mr. Sprague was locally as much of a wit as was Sidney Smith in a wider sphere, and sometimes dealt out to his clerical brethren of the neighboring towns of a different religious persuasion more satire than they well knew how to dispose of.

It is said that, on a noted occasion when several of this class of men were enjoying a social hour at his house, the topic of conversation turned upon the question, “Is there any such thing as *disinterested*

benevolence?" During the discussion Mr. Sprague was called out, and while he was away it was agreed by the company that the decision should be left to him. On his return the Rev. Mr. Ainsworth explained the dilemma in which the company found themselves and that they had agreed to leave the decision to him with an example for proof. Mr. Sprague replied that he found no difficulty in deciding the question for he had a clear case already in his mind. But as he seemed reluctant the brethren urged him to proceed. "Well," said he, "it is the people of Jaffrey, who pay brother Ainsworth \$300.00 a year for preaching, when they do not receive, nor expect to receive, one particle of benefit from it. That is what I call pure, disinterested benevolence."

Again. When several of his parishioners met at his house to remonstrate against his preaching so much reliance upon *works* as a means of salvation, holding that faith should be the more prominent, he thanked them for the pleasant interview, and assured them that he saw no cause for alarm, "for," said he, "I verily believe there never have been good works enough done in the whole town of Dublin to damn a single soul."

His proverbial generosity was daily manifest all through his life. It is said that, when the question of raising his salary was before the town for action, he objected to the measure, remarking facetiously that, "It plagued him almost to death to collect the amount he had been accustomed to receive." On the 12th of May, 1801, he formally relinquished his salary, but continued to preach till the time of his death, 1817.

Mr. Sprague, as before stated, was mortally wounded on the 9th of Dec., 1817. After a careful examination the surgeons in attendance reported that one leg was broken, and in such a way that it could not be set, and that he had received other internal injuries. For the first two days he remained, to all appearance, in about the same condition. On the third another examination disclosed the fact that, at the longest, his life would soon terminate: whereupon Thaddeus Morse, Esq., was called in to write his will, which was signed and otherwise duly executed on the 13th. Thads. Morse, Wm. Greenwood, 2d, and Jesse Learned were the attesting witnesses. On the morning of the 16th day of Dec., 1817, being weary, he closed his eyes in rapturous repose which knows no waking.

By the first clause of his last will and testament, he gave to the town of Dublin in trust \$5000.00, the interest to be applied for the support of the Christian religion, and in the sixth clause we find the following paragraph: "I give to the town of Dublin all the remainder of said estate, including all my property not before given or devised by this will, to be kept for the use of schooling in said Dublin."

The amount of this legacy is \$9802.65, the income of which, at 5 per cent. compound interest, would at the present time amount to about \$325,450.63.

When the town was divided in 1870, this trust fund was, under the common law, held and retained by the town of Dublin.

APPLETON (TRUST) FUND, \$1000.00.

The following letter, written by the late Samuel Appleton, Esq., of Boston, in reply to an invitation to be present at the Centennial celebration in Dublin, June 17, 1852, will be found interesting in several particulars:

BOSTON, JUNE 15, 1852.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ult., requesting, in behalf of the committee of arrangements, my personal attendance at the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the town of Dublin, on the 17th inst.

For this polite invitation, gentlemen, I return you my sincere thanks. It would afford me much pleasure to join in the celebration proposed by the people of Dublin, and I regret that my age and bodily infirmities will compel me to be absent on that occasion.

I have always taken an interest in the town of Dublin. In or about the year 1786, I resided there for four months, and was engaged, during that time, in teaching two different schools, say of two months each, at eight dollars* per month. One of the districts was in the street, as it was then called; the other in the easterly part of the town, near Peterborough. In this latter district, it was arranged for the schoolmaster to live with the family that would board and lodge him the cheapest. Having been informed where I was to board, I set out for my new home on foot, carrying the greater part of my wardrobe on my back, and the remainder tied up in a bandanna handkerchief. On arriving at the place of my destination, I found my host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks, ready and apparently glad to see me. They were to receive, for my board, lodging and washing, sixty-seven cents per week. Their house was made of logs, with only one room in it, which served for parlor, kitchen and bed room. I slept on a trundle-bed, which, during the day, was wheeled under the large bed, where the master and mistress reposed during the night. Every morning and evening there were family prayers and readings from the Bible, in which I sometimes took an active part. After spending two weeks at Mr. Fairbanks's, I removed to Mr. Perry's. He was a good farmer, his wife an excellent housekeeper; and I finished my school term very pleasantly to myself, and, I believe, very satisfactorily to my employers.

Since that time, great improvements have been made in the schools of Dublin. I am informed that it contains as good schools and turns out as competent teachers as any town in New Hampshire. In consideration of the "good and healthy condition" of its public schools, and of the "spirit of improvement" which appears to animate those who are engaged in them, I am induced to send to the town of Dublin my check for the sum of one thousand dollars, to be appropriated to educational purposes in such manner as the superintending school committee shall deem expedient.

With best wishes for the welfare and progress of the public schools of Dublin, for the happiness of its citizens, and the success of the approaching celebration, I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your friend and obedient servant,

SAMUEL APPLETON.

Jona. K. Smith, Asa H. Fisk, Ransom N. Porter, Sub-Committee."

* It is said Mr. Appleton received his pay in rye, delivered to him in New Ipswich, by Ivory Perry.

The above-mentioned \$1000.00 is kept as a trust fund, and managed by a board of three trustees, whose term of office continues fifteen years, so arranged that one shall go out at the expiration of every five years after July 30, 1852. The following named persons have served on the board, being arranged in the order in which they were first chosen:

Levi W. Leonard,	William F. Bridge,
Alonzo Hayes,	George M. Rice,
Ransom N. Porter,	James Allison,
Calvin Mason,	Warren L. Fiske, term expires 1897.
Jonathan K. Smith,	Henry D. Learned, " 1907.
Henry C. Piper, term expires 1902,	

Thomas Fiske, Rufus Piper, Dexter Mason and Charles W. Gowing have served as financial agents of the trustees.

For the manner in which the income has been expended, see remarks under the heads "Apparatus" and "High Schools;" also report of the trustees, appended to the School Committee's report, March 1, 1872.

In 1853 Mr. Appleton presented the town of Dublin \$200.00, to be applied for the purpose of paying the expense, in part, of publishing the "History of Dublin, N. H." He was a man of humane temperament, and often "assisted the little children over the snow-drifts, to and from school, by carrying them in his arms." As a teacher, every one spoke of him as preëminently meritorious.

SCHOOL HOUSES AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

There is no tradition, nor written record, nor monumental pile of bricks and mortar, furnishing evidence that any school houses were erected in Dublin prior to 1784. It is true, there had been much discussion upon the subject in town meetings, with an endless amount of outside talk, but nothing had been *done*. The matter of *location* much retarded the enterprise, and this secondary question, again, was heavily weighted with the impossible problem that "*everybody must be equally well accommodated*," and some were afraid the school house would be so near that the scholars would "constantly be running in to get drink."

In 1786 the town "Voted to set a school house near Mr. Rowell's," who lived in Dist. No. 5, or the Parish, so called. It was a rude structure, more particularly distinguished for its ample provision for ventilation. In fact the covering was so open that "sometimes the children's blankets and shawls were suspended against the walls to prevent the snow from falling upon the scholars in their seats." When the country was new, crops were abundant, and, for lack of room in their barns, sometimes the farmers stored their flax in the attic of the school-house, and it is truthfully related that once on a time, when the flax had been duly stored overhead, an old raccoon found means of ingress during the night, thinking, perhaps it would be an admirable place to spend the winter. But soon after the scholars began to assemble the next morning one of the boys discovered him, and it broke up the school nearly all the forenoon to capture him, and so recover posses-

sion of the building. This house stood about an eighth of a mile east by north of the site on "the ledge" where the next three schoolhouses were successively built. The second was accidentally burned in the winter of 1809-10. Adam Johnson was teaching at the time, and the term was finished in a room in the Kemp house. It is said the room was of insufficient capacity; and for this or some other reason the school was rather unprofitable.

The next, or third house, was built upon the same spot and, like its predecessor, was burned, probably, during the winter of 1822-3, and the attending circumstances were such as to induce some to believe the fire was not entirely accidental. Like its predecessor, it was warmed by the old style "healthy fireplace."

The fourth, built on "the ledge," was a brick house, constructed in 1823 by Moses and Elias Hardy, and was occupied till 1879. On account of the abandonment of many farms in the neighborhood, for the last few years of its use it did not stand within a mile of any human habitation. A multitude of sensible men and women finished their school education and graduated from one or another of these unpretending edifices. Some are still living and will ever hold in grateful remembrance this pleasant spot.

We have been induced to include the above sketch in consideration of the fact that in the town records hardly an allusion is made to the above facts.

The present schoolhouse in No. 5, built during the autumn of 1878, stands upon a pleasant southeastern slope, with a romantic view of woodland, meadow and mountain. There is a spacious play ground to the east and north; and it is conveniently near suitable boarding places for the teacher. Cost \$491.24.

In 1817 it was "voted to build seven schoolhouses," and then, at an adjournment, it was voted to "reconsider," to "divide the middle district," etc., etc.; but it is believed that ultimately the "seven schoolhouses" were all completed, one for each of seven districts.

In 1795 there appears to have been nine districts in town, and by a division of the northwest district in 1805, there came to be ten, which was the number till 1870, when the town was divided, leaving six under the jurisdiction of Dublin. Those districts severed by the new town line on the north, were constituted "union districts." The districts were first limited by "metes and bounds" in 1840, since which time till the districts were abolished, the schoolhouses were the property of the several districts; and it is *our* experience that they were much better cared for than when under the ownership of the town.

During the period from 1840 to 1845, new, commodious, well-ventilated schoolhouses were built in districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7, and in 1857 in No. 8, and in the other districts the houses were remodelled, and somewhat improved.

SUPERVISION OF SCHOOLS.

Previous to 1827 the selectmen, by virtue of their office, were a committee for the supervision of schools, unless other persons were chosen for that purpose.

In 1806 Edward Sprague and eleven others were chosen a committee for the inspection of schools; in 1809 Edward Sprague, Aaron Appleton and Adam Johnson; in 1810 Adam Johnson and nine others; and in 1818 Adam Johnson, Moses Kidder and Joseph Appleton.

There is no evidence that the above-named officials ever made any report concerning the schools. Adam Johnson, Alexander Emes and John Perry, were far-famed for their singular ability as teachers.

In 1821 the town "chose Levi W. Leonard principal committee-man to visit the schools in the several districts with the agent belonging to the district."

The following is a list of the names of those persons who have served upon the Superintending School Committee of Dublin from 1821 to 1892. The numbers affixed show the number of years each one served upon the committee; the star indicates that the person was known to have been employed as a teacher:

Levi W. Leonard,	33*	Simeon S. Stickney,	1
Moses Adams, Jr.,	11*	Dexter Derby,	3*
Moses Hardy,	2*	Daniel G. Jones,	1*
John Taggart, Jr.,	2*	James Tisdale,	3
Stephen H. Spalding,	1	Thaddens P. Mason,	6*
John Morse, 2d,	2*	Henry A. Kendall,	5
Calvin Mason,	7*	Cyrus E. Hardy,	2*
Jona. K. Smith,	29*	Warren Cooper,	2
Thomas Fisk,	13*	Henry C. Piper,	32*
Asa Heald,	2	Lawson Belknap,	2
Dexter Mason,	2*	Ransom N. Porter,	4*
Charles Mason, 1st,	1*	Daniel H. Babcock,	1
Nahum Warren,	1*	Aaron Smith,	1*
Ebenezer Perry,	4*	Alonzo Hayes,	2
Cyrus Frost, 1st,	1*	John G. Parker,	2*
John H. Foster,	4*	William F. Bridge,	4
Asa Fisk, 2d,	3*	William G. Tuttle,	3
Asa H. Fisk,	12*	William W. Lovejoy,	3*
John Perry, Jr.,	1*	Elbridge G. Bemis,	1*
John Hunt,	2	Charles M. Palmer,	2*
Lyman Randall,	1	Gideon S. Smith,	1
George M. Rice,	5	James G. Piper,	1*
Andrew J. Fosdick,	2	James Allison,	6*
Emily E. Derby,	1*	Henry H. Piper,	1*
Emma E. Gleason,	2*	Hasket D. Catlin,	2
Luke F. Richardson,	3	George W. Patten,	2
Henry D. Learned,	2*	Lilian G. Appleton,	1*

In 1822, Moses Adams, Jr., then a member of the school committee, suggested a printed form for a school *register*, which was procured and used by the teachers till 1846, when the State commenced to furnish registers for all the public schools. About this time "Mason's School Record" was used for several years with good effect. In 1823 a full report concerning the condition and wants of the schools was prepared and read at the annual meeting in March, by Levi W. Leonard. Simi-

lar reports, usually by the chairman of the committee, have been presented at the annual meeting of the town ever since. The first printed report was in 1843. It was done at the expense of those who chose to subscribe for it. Subsequently it has been printed at the expense of the town, and in sufficient numbers to furnish each taxpayer with a copy.

Previous to the year 1855 the school committee discharged their duty gratuitously. For that year the compensation was \$30.00. In 1865 it was \$64.00; in 1875 it was \$36.00, or \$6.00 for each district.

SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

IN EARLY TIMES.

Perry's Dictionary; Perry's "Only Sure Guide to the English Tongue"; Webster's Spelling-Book.

Readers.—Webster's Third Part; American Preceptor; Columbian Orator; Scott's Lessons.

"Pike's Arithmetick"; Alexander's Grammar; "Young Ladies' Accidence"; Morse's "Geography Made Easy," much used as a reading-book.

TEXT-BOOKS AT THE PRESENT DAY.

Worcester's Dictionary; North American Spelling-Book; Monroe's Series of Readers; Harper's Writing; Harper's Geographies; Butler's Physical Geography; Swinton's Grammars; Colburn's Mental Arithmetic; Franklin Written Arithmetic; Eaton's Algebra; Barnes' U. S. History; Mayhew's Book-Keeping; Avery's Philosophy; Dole's American Citizen. Other text-books have been authorized in some schools, so that *uniformity*, in this respect, is among the things of the past. Such a condition is expensive, and at war with the progress and general well being of common schools. Passages from the Bible are usually recited or read in all the schools as a morning exercise.

TEXT-BOOKS OF THE "MIDDLE AGES."

Colburn's Mental Arithmetic has been in constant use for seventy years, Adams's Arithmetic for about eighty years, North American Spelling-Book fifty-seven years. The "Literary and Scientific Class-Book," and "Sequel to Easy Lessons," both by L. W. Leonard, and the "Juvenile Lessons," by J. K. Smith, were in use for many years. Walker's Dictionary, a most excellent book in its day, was superseded, about the year 1833, by Joseph E. Worcester's Dictionary, a work of unparalleled merit, which is still our standard. Colburn's Mental Arithmetic has been mutilated to such an extent, by a process called "revision," that, at no distant day, it must fall back out of the front rank of school text-books.

Whether the free text-book law of the State of New Hampshire is better for all parties than the law next previously in force is a problem which may have more than one answer. For transient scholars, who change their place of residence as often as once a year, more or less, it may appear a very just and good arrangement. For, knowing that

a handful of books awaits their arrival at every new stopping place, it saves them some care and expense to have the community furnish this part of their outfit for educational purposes. And thus, including those who are permanent residents, they live on from year to year, in a majority of cases, with nearly a total disregard for the preservation and careful use of the whole schoolroom machinery; and this element of character will go with them to their future homes, and become engraved upon every appurtenance and fixture upon which they lay their hands. And when they graduate, at the expiration of the "school age," they will have neither a dictionary, nor an arithmetic, nor a grammar, nor any other book of reference to help them decently discharge the duties of life.

APPARATUS.

Through the instrumentality of Jonathan K. Smith, at an expense of nearly fifty dollars, five sets of "Holbrook's Common School Apparatus" were placed in our schoolrooms about 1834. It consisted of a globe and orrery, geometrical surfaces and solids, a numeral frame, etc. To our then young eyes, the orrery, or planetary system, appeared the perfection of human ingenuity. By it we easily learned to comprehend the motions, distances, arrangement and magnitude of the heavenly bodies. The surfaces and solids and "cube root blocks" which teachers have subsequently brought in, have been practically useful in many ways. Thirteen globes have done good service in Dublin schools. Blackboards came into use about 1836. They were first introduced in the United States by Frenchmen. Daniel G. Wright of Sullivan, N. H., brought the first into Dublin schools. At present there is an average of eighty square feet to each schoolroom.

The walls of each schoolroom are made instructive with a map of the United States, of New Hampshire, also a map of Dublin by Thomas Fisk, and numerous other maps and mottoes.

In 1851 the town purchased ten Worcester's Universal Dictionaries for the use of the schools, and in 1863 the trustees of the Appleton Fund purchased ten Worcester's Quarto Dictionaries for the same purpose. They had previously, in 1852, purchased five sets of Cutter's Anatomical Diagrams and a globe, for use in the public schools. Two sets of Mitchell's Outline Maps have been in use in a portion of the schools. Between 1840 and 1850, clocks were placed in the several schoolrooms, and in two instances thermometers have been in use.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

In October, 1846, a session of the Cheshire County Teachers' Institute, under the instruction of John Goldsbury, A. M., was held in Dublin. Seventy-six members were in attendance, twenty-nine of whom were residents of this town. For the purpose of illustrating the proper method of managing classes and conducting recitations, a "model school" of twenty-seven scholars was connected with this institute.

The influence of the *practical drill* the teachers received was very beneficial, not only to them, but to the members of the model school, and was followed by marked improvement in the *art of teaching* reading and English grammar. The excellent, and, in some cases, artistic singing at the institute, greatly encouraged the practice of vocal music in the common schools, and it has come to be considered one of the indispensable elements of a good school. It is often applied as an *antidote* for various little irregularities which tend to disorder.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Schools of a higher grade, composed of older scholars than those of the ungraded common schools, have been taught in the autumn of the several years as follows:

Autumn of 1823.	Levi W. Leonard,	Dublin, N. H.
" 1828.	Samuel Barrett,	Ashby, Mass.
" 1831.	Thomas Fisk,	Dublin, N. H.
" 1835.	William C. Richards,	(Unknown.)
" 1837.	Mark True,	Francestown, N. H.
" 1840.	Thaddeus P. Mason,	Dublin, N. H.
" 1842.	George F. Clark,	" "
" 1843.	Thaddeus P. Mason,	" "
" 1845.	Mark True,	Francestown, N. H.
" 1847.	Ransom N. Porter,	Dublin, N. H.
" 1848.	H. C. Piper.	" "
" 1848.	R. N. Porter,	" "
" 1850.	John D. Chrehore,	Walpole, N. H.
" 1851.	Mark True,	Francestown, N. H.
" 1853.	Charles Corey, Jr.,	Dublin, N. H.
" 1855.	John Foster,	" "
" 1856.	Henry C. Piper,	" "
" 1857.	William Hasleton,	Boston, Mass.
" 1859.	Henry A. Blood,	New Ipswich, N. H.
" 1863.	Charles C. Hall,	Westmoreland, N. H.
" 1866.	Jr. Dept., C. H. Smith,	Dublin, N. H.
" 1866.	Hosea M. Knowlton,	Somerville, Mass.
" 1868.	James E. Vose,	Antrim, N. H.
" 1871.	Charles F. Ober,	Milford, N. H.
" 1873.	Charles A. Esterbrooks,	Boston, Mass.
" 1875.	Herbert D. Ryder,	South Acworth, N. H.
" 1876.	Charles A. Willard,	St. Johnsbury, Vt.
" 1877.	Lyndon A. Smith,	Norwich, Vt.
" 1878.	Lyndon A. Smith,	" "
" 1879.	John B. Stacy,	Vershire, Vt.
" 1880.	David J. Foster,	Burlington, Vt.
" 1881.	Emerson H. Smith,	Dartmouth Col.
" 1882.	Fred W. Doring,	" "
" 1883.	E. F. Philbrick,	" "
" 1884.	O. L. Manchester,	" "
" 1885.	G. Howard Kelton,	Hubbardston, Mass.
" 1889.	Carrie A. Whittier,	Deerfield Centre, N. H.
" 1891.	Geo. C. Smith (Seldon),	Northwood, N. H.

On account of the increased expense of schools, the income of the Appleton Fund was found insufficient to meet the cost of a High School biennially, or so often as the public good seemed to demand. Accordingly, at the annual meeting in March, 1875, the town voted "to establish a High School," and appropriate \$75.00 with the tacit under-

standing that the income of the Appleton Fund should be joined with it, to defray the expense. The trustees of the Fund were chosen High School Committee.

In the following autumn, Herbert D. Ryder, of the senior class in Dartmouth College, was employed to teach the first school under the new organization. He was a student of rare literary attainments, a severe but judicious disciplinarian, and endowed in a high degree with the faculty to gain the love and respect of his pupils. The effect of the school was highly gratifying to the friends of education. During the year 1884, Gen. Caspar Crowninshield donated to the High School a valuable telescope.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES.

It would seem eminently proper, in this connection, to notice certain Educational Societies which have had much to do with the moral and intellectual development, discipline and culture of the people of Dublin.

In 1824 the Dublin Literary Society was incorporated and allowed "to hold property not exceeding two thousand dollars." The admission fee was two dollars, and an annual assessment of twenty-five cents. Its object appears to have been two-fold: to establish a library, and to hold meetings for literary purposes. Which meetings were found to be of great benefit to persons employed as teachers.

The society continued to flourish till Oct. 7, 1836, when by vote it resolved itself into a Lyceum, retaining its organization and board of officers for the ensuing year, viz.: Levi W. Leonard, President; Thomas Fisk, Vice-President; Jonathan K. Smith, Secretary. Meetings of the Lyceum were held, usually on Wednesday during the winter, each year. The last meeting was held March 18, 1844. A paper, the "Rural Repository," supported by contributions of prose and poetry from both sexes, was read at each meeting. The other exercises were debates, reports, essays and the like, with an occasional lecture from some person from abroad. Rufus Piper, Hervey Learned, Thomas Fisk, and Jonathan K. Smith are known to have officiated as presiding officers of this institution.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY FOR MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT.

In 1839 the young people formed a "Society for Mutual Improvement." Meetings were held during the winter months on every other Wednesday evening, alternating with meetings of the Lyceum. At one time there were three papers connected with this society, well sustained by original communications, viz.: The *Wednesday Evening Post* (which is said to have been named or "christened" by Jeremiah Lanphear, and of which James G. Piper was the first editor), the *Ladies' Miscellany*, and the *Scrap-Gatherer*. The other exercises were an occasional lecture, declamations, dialogues, etc. The late Mark True, A. M., of Antrim, was one of the leaders in this society. For

several years it enjoyed a high degree of prosperity, and was instrumental in elevating the ruling passions of the young *above frivolous amusements and degrading sports.*

DUBLIN COMMON-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

On the 16th of November, 1842, the Dublin Common-School Association was organized. Its motto was "Popular Education is the Life-blood of Free Institutions." Thomas Fisk, Jonathan K. Smith, Lawson Belknap and Royal N. Porter are known to have officiated as Presidents of this society. The Vice-Presidents were one from each school-district, whose duty it was to preside over district meetings of the association. The following-named persons have served at different times as Secretaries of the Association, viz.: James G. Piper, Thaddeus P. Mason, J. K. Smith and Henry C. Piper.

The improvement of the common schools appears to have been nearly the sole object of the association. It gradually superseded both the societies before named. During the winter of 1842-3 seventeen meetings of the associations were held in the different school-districts. Some of the topics discussed were as follows: "The evils caused by whispering in schools"; "Want of interest on the part of parents, as manifested by their neglect in not visiting the schools"; "Singing"; "Writing Compositions"; "Policy of employing cheap teachers"; "School-room manners"; "Punishments," etc., etc.

To encourage diffident speakers, the unparliamentary practice of allowing persons to address the chair without rising, was introduced.

The doings of this society "*meant business,*" emphatically. For example, on the 2d day of May, 1843, at a semi-annual meeting of the association *fifty-six delegates* were chosen to attend a meeting of the "County Association," to be held at Rindge on the 17th of the next October. On the morning of October 17th, the rumbling of carriage wheels was continually heard, as the delegates "went pouring forward" to Rindge, and probably more than one hundred persons from Dublin attended that meeting.

We have not the means of knowing how long the organization was kept alive, but we have a record that in 1859 the following-named persons lectured before the association, viz.: Rev. William G. Tuttle, Dr. John G. Parker, Elbridge G. Bemis, John C. Learned, Charles L. Wilder, and Rev. William W. Lovejoy. In 1866 two lectures were delivered in District No. 6, by Jonathan K. Smith, and Dr. Henry H. Smith, and the twenty-sixth volume of the *Scholars' Repository*, containing compositions by the scholars, was added to the preceding volumes.

We recollect of being present at a lecture upon the subject of "Heat" wherein the speaker asserted that there is heat in all bodies, even in icebergs. Whereupon an old man in the back part of the room interrupted by inquiring how many icebergs would be required to roast a bear? Again: Dr. James Bacheller, of Marlboro', lectured before the association on "African Slavery," and extolled the negroes' mental

powers highly. He had hardly taken his seat before a gentleman of opposite politics inquired if negroes' skulls were not thicker than white men's? The Doctor replied that he had seen some white men whose skulls were far thicker than any negro's he had ever known. On another occasion the chairman of the Supt. School Committee was advocating the purchase of a dictionary for each school room. Mr. Ebenezer Burpee rose and opposed the measure by saying that he had just borrowed a dictionary and given it a thorough examination, but failed to find head or tail to it. During the Rebellion literary meetings were less numerous, public attention being turned in another direction.

In 1868 by the efforts of Rev. George M. Rice, Mr. James E. Vose, then teaching the winter school in District No. 1, and others, the literary elements of the town were consolidated under the name of the

YOUNG PEOPLE'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION,

Which held meetings at the vestry, a central location, once in two weeks during the winter till about 1885. The prominent exercises were vocal and instrumental music, reading of select pieces, a paper, declamations, debates, dialogues, pantomimes, and tableaux.

LIBRARIES.

In 1793, one hundred years ago, the Dublin Social Library was established (incorporated in 1797) by the purchase of books to the amount of \$56.60. Five years afterwards the number of books was ninety-three. Moses Greenwood was the first librarian.

In 1825 the Dublin Literary Society, incorporated in 1824, purchased seventy volumes of books, a book-case, and a terrestrial globe. In 1835 the two libraries before named were united under the name Dublin Union Library, which in 1851 contained four hundred and thirty-eight volumes.

In 1799 the Ladies' Library was founded, and in 1851 consisted of one hundred and sixty-one volumes. Mrs. Lucy Marshall was librarian for many years.

In 1822 the Juvenile Library was instituted under the leadership of Rev. Levi W. Leonard and Dr. David Carter, since which date it has been open and the use of its books free to all persons in town. It was and ever has been, until united with the Dublin Public Library in 1890, supported by voluntary contributions in the various school-districts; a subscription paper being annually circulated in each district for this purpose. Be it said, to the credit of the people, that there has never been occasion for a compulsory public tax for the maintenance of this institution. It was incorporated in 1825, but its support and use were left unchanged by this act. In 1855 it consisted of 1990 volumes. Some time previous to 1876 all other above mentioned libraries were united with this under the name of the Juvenile and Social Library.

In 1890 this library (corporation) voted to place its books and other property in the care of the

DUBLIN PUBLIC LIBRARY,

which was established by a vote of the town in March, 1884.

This new library was first installed in a room on the east side of the town house, on the ground floor, where it remained till 1890, when the town voted to accept the care and management of the Juvenile and Social Library in connection with it. The same year both libraries were transferred to the southwest room on the ground floor of the town house. Many books have annually been contributed by summer residents.

In 1824, a company purchased Ree's *Cyclopædia of Arts and Literature*, forty volumes, and this collection also was conveyed to and made a part of the Public Library.

Mrs. Minnie E. Leffingwell has thus far been the librarian of the consolidated libraries. The late Walter J. Greenwood was an enthusiastic friend of the Juvenile and Social Library and was one of the prominent advocates of the Dublin Public Library and served upon its committee till his death. The present committee consists of Rev. G. W. Patten, G. W. Gleason and M. E. Leffingwell. In 1889 two fine book cases, constructed of ash and elegantly finished, were presented to the Public Library by A. L. Ball and C. W. Leffingwell, C. Potter and O. Bennett each contributing a day's work.

TEACHERS.

He who should write a history of schools without making any mention of *teachers* would verily be guilty of the ludicrous error of leaving Hamlet out of the play. And yet, the subject is one of such magnitude, we hesitate to advance only a few steps beyond the threshold. From the days of Emes, Johnson, Perry, Appleton and Twitchell, to the present time, several hundred persons (not less than 525) have been employed as educators in our schools, and to write even one line of authentic biography concerning each and all of them were impossible. Considering the *stock* from which the earlier teachers sprang (blood will tell), it is safe to say they were men and women of no mean capacity. Their rigid, reliable, straightforward character admirably adapted them to the work of preparing the way for the more refined culture of modern times.

For at least two generations, the superintending school committee of Dublin have enjoyed (or otherwise, as the case may have been) the reputation of being "severe in their examinations of teachers," requiring applicants for certificates to be fully up to the standard of the statute in their attainments, or the requisite credentials were withheld. To a certain extent this sentiment is true; and it has been one of the active forces which have brought our schools into a condition

that would justify the expression of such sentiments concerning them as are contained in the letter of the late Samuel Appleton, Esq., of Boston, found on a previous page of this work.

He who cares to study the educational history of Dublin, will find the name of Levi W. Leonard standing prominently out at many points. What was said of Burke applies well to him. "If," says Dr. Johnson, "a man were to go by chance at the same time with Burke under a shed to shun a shower, he would say, 'This is an extraordinary man.' If Burke should go into a stable to see his horse dressed, the ostler would say, 'We have an extraordinary man here.'" And we, with emphasis, say, *Dr. Leonard was an extraordinary man.*

And there are the names of other men, who were not only associates with him in office, but who went directly from the committee consultation, the "lyceum," the lecture, and the "association," to the schoolroom as *teachers*, to carry into effect those fundamental principles which had come to be regarded as essential to true progress.

"Mr. Sprague furnished the *capital*, and Mr. Leonard the *labor*, by which the beautiful structure of our common schools was reared." But, while Dr. Leonard was planning a campaign at headquarters, others were actively engaged in the field. Many, whose names rarely appear upon paper, contributed their wealth of original ideas and methods of instruction to the common stock for the general good.

To select a few, as distinguished above the others for ability and meritorious service, would be a task at once too delicate and difficult.

A numerous band of our teachers of the last half century have gone to their reward. Many still live, of whom it is not becoming to say too much in praise. But of both the living and the dead we have to say, as a class, they have with fidelity improved the opportunities of the age for the achievement of grand results. They have converted knowledge into wisdom, by encouraging the young to become more just and truthful, more patriotic and humane, more temperate and industrious, more frugal and chaste. They have earnestly inculcated those virtues which are at once the ornament and support of Christian civilization.

Roll of the names of persons employed as teachers in the common schools of Dublin from the settlement of the town, 1752, to March 1, 1893. For the period previous to March 1, 1844, the list is, perhaps, incomplete, as the sources of information are oral tradition and unreliable fragmentary records. The residence is presumed to be Dublin. N. H., unless otherwise put down.

Allison, Sally	Barrett, Samuel Ashby, Mass.	Brown, Lucy	
Adams, Moses Jr.	Barrett, Charles	Broad, Martha	
Adams, John	Bailey, Mrs. Joseph	Broad, Azubah	
Adams, Gerusha A.	Bemis, Jeremiah	Broad, Sally	
Adams, Willard	Bullard, Asa	Bryant, Joel B.	Nelson
Adams, Miss J.	Belknap, Rachel	Buss, Stillman	Marlboro'
Adams, James	Belknap, Alonzo	Buss, Amos E.	
Abbott, Miss	Bent, Mr. N.		
Appleton, Samuel	Bowker, Chestina	Cobb, Edna	
		Chamberlain, Lucy	
Appleton, Sophia	Boutelle, David	Chaffin, A. W.	
Appleton, Serena	Bowers, Ann S.	Childs, Harriet	

Clark, Leander		Greenwood, Joseph		Perry, Esther	
Clark, George F.				Perry, Catherine	
Clark, Eli	Roxbury	Hamilton, Charles A.		Piper, Catherine	
Clark, Sarah A.		Hardy, Elizabeth		Piper, Cyrus, Jr.	
Clark, Galen		Hardy, Elias		Piper, Martha	
Colleston, Thorley		Hardy, Lucy		Piper, Julia	
Colleston, Miss H.		Hardy, Cyrus E.		Piper, Jonas B.	
Crombie, John		Hayes, Zoa		Piper, Abigail G.	
Cranford, Mr.		Hayes, T.		Piper, James G.	
Cutter, Sally M.		Hayward, Edward	Hancock	Piper, Fidelia	
Cutter, Benoni		Hayward, Sylvia		Powers, Emelia	
Cutter, James L.		Hayden, Harriet	Fitzwilliam	Pratt, Rebecca	
Dodge, Nathan B.		Hills, S.		Richardson, Luke	
Davenport, Lucy				Rand, J., Jr.	
Davis, Mr.		Johnson, Adam		Rawson, Mr.	Troy
Davis, Samuel	Hancock	Jones, Frederick		Richardson, Mary	
Derby, Dexter		Jones, Sarah A.		Richardson, James	
Duncan, Sarah J.		Jones, Belinda	Marlboro'	Rider, Rhoda K.	
Edes, Amasa		Kendall, Mr.	Troy	Robinson, Miss	
Edes, Isaac		Kimball, Lucy K.		Sargent, Mary D.	
Elliot, Daniel		Knowlton, Harriet E.		Sawyer, Albert	Peterboro'
Eaton, Moses				Scott, Albert S.	"
Emes, Alexander		Lane, Farnum F., Esq.		Smith, Sally	
Emes, Maria			Keene	Shedd, G.	
Emes, Lovey A.		Lakin, Caroline	Hancock	Smith, Nancy	
Emerson, W.		Lakin, Lemuel	"	Sprague, Rev. Edward	
Evleth, Joseph		Lakin, William	"	Smith, Eliza G.	
Edes, Jane				Stiles, David	
Fairfield, —	New Boston	Marshall, Lucy		Southwick, Sarah	
Farnum, L.		Mason, Calvin		Stearns	
Farwell, Miss		Mason, Dexter		Smith, Hon. Robert	Peterboro'
Farrar, Eliza		Mason, Louisa		Taggard, John Jr.	
Fisk, Levi, Esq.		Mason, Charles 2d		Twitchell, Dr. Amos	
Fisk, Thomas		Mason, Alonzo		Twitchell, Mary	
Fisk, Louisa		McCrislin, Lafayette		Twitchell, Sarah	
Fisk, Mary		McCoy, Sarah			
Fisk, Betsey		Mead, Lucy		Way, Loring	
Fisk, Julia		Morse, Asenath		Ward, Mary	
Fisk, Alice		Morse, Harriet		Wallingford, Diana	
Fiske, Dorothy S.		Morse, Louisa		Warren, Elizabeth	
Field, John M.		Morse, John		Warren, Mary	
Fox, John M.		Morrison, Mr.		Warren, Lovisa	
Foster, Dr. John H.		Moore, William	Peterboro'	Whitney, Sarah	
Frost, Col. Cyrus				Whitney, Rev. Ruhama	
Fuller, Lucretia		Noyes, Zoe		Whitney, L.	
Gates, Lydia		Perry, John		Wilson, Archelaus	
Gowing, Charles W.		Perry, John, Jr.		Wood, George	
Gleason, Eliza		Perry, Ebenezer		Woodward, Samuel	
Greenwood, Julia		Perry, Benjamin, Jr.		Woodbury, Sabrina	
Greenwood, Charles		Perry, Sally		Wright, Daniel G.	
		Perry, Lucretia		Wood, Sally	

The following list includes the names of persons employed as teachers of common schools in Dublin since March 1, 1844, being in this relation the period of authentic history.

The number of terms taught by each teacher is shown by the figures at the right of the several names; u, signifies unknown.

Abbott, Sylvester C.	2	Allison, Mabel P		Ball, Milton W.	Unity	2
Abbott, Jessie M.	3	Allison, Flora G.	9	Beard, James F.		1
Adams, Eliza	18	Allison, Annie M.	3		Charlestown, Mass.	
Adams, John Q.	2	Allison, J. Francis	1	Bond, M. Maria		3
	Peterboro'	Allison, Emma J.	4	Bowers, Horace S.		1
Adams, Charles W.	1	Alcock, Frances A.	2		Hancock	
Adams, Frederick M.	2		Hancock	Blackmer, Frank T.		2
Adams, George E.	3	Alcock, Julia A.	"		Hardwick, Mass.	
Adams, Lilla T.	2	Ames, Willis L.	1	Blanding, Nettie A.		2
	Jaffrey		Peterboro'		Troy	
Adams, Henry F.	1	Ames, Agnes M.	2	Bracket, Lilian		1
	Peterboro'		Peterboro'		Milton Falls	
Adams, Claribel F.	4	Andrews, Esther	2	Blake, Hiram		1
Allison, James	3		Gloucester, Mass		Rindge	

Bryant, George W.	1	Derby, Samuel C.	2	Gleason, L. Maria	3
Bugbee, Clara I.	Jaffrey 3	Derby, Emily E.	14	Gleason, Sarah M.	9
Burpee, Nellie U.	Hancock u 1	Diamond, Ezekiel	1	Gleason, Emma E.	4
Carey, Mabel J.	1	Concord		Goulding, Charles H.	1
Campbell,	1	Dickinson, Emeline M.	1	New Ipswich	
Campbell, Sarah F.	2	Dodge, Lydia C.	1	Gowing, Lavater L.	2
Carleton, Ann A.	1	Dow, Lydia S.	1	Gowing, Clark C.	1
Chamberlain, Mr. I.	2	Duncan, Christina	1	Gowing, Emily A.	5
Chamberlain, Maro J.	1	Stoddard		Gowing, Mary A.	4
Chandler	1	Eaton, Orland	1	Gilchrest, Mary F.	2
Chapman, Elva M.	4	Hancock		Greenwood, Martha E.	8
Chase, Cora M.	1	Eaton, Clinton D.	1	Greenwood, L. Marcella	4
Clark, Mr. E. C.	1	Corinth, Vt.		Hall, Charles P.	1
Clark, Abbie J.	1	Eaton, Milton A.	1	Westmoreland	
Clark, Hattie L.	8	Sutton		Hall, Irene L.	2
Corey, John W.	3	Eastman, Mary W.	3	Westmoreland	
Corey, Thomas S.	5	Emerson, Richard	1	Hall, J. Edward	1
Corey, Maro V.	1	Hancock		Hardy, Louisa C.	10
Corey, Charles, Jr.	5	Emerson, Frances L.	1	Hardy, Angeline M.	1
Corey, Eliza Jane	4	Hancock		Hardy, Clara E.	1
Corey, E. Maria	5	Evleth, J. Granville	4	Hardy, Charles W.	2
Corey, J. Monroe	1	Evleth, Everet M.	1	Marlboro'	
Corey, Elizabeth T.	Jaffrey 1	Evleth, Clayton M.	1	Hardy, Rodney C.	1
Collins, Jairus	1	Evleth, L. Valeria	1	Hadley, Nellie A.	1
Collester, Mr. M. D.	1	Evleth, Ladora S.	1	Hancock	
Conant, Leonard L.	1	Evleth, Emigene L.	13	Hamilton, Mabel	2
Coolidge, Bell E.	1	Evleth, Sarah R.	2	Hannafor, Alonzo J.	2
Coolidge, Bell E.	1	Fairbanks, Loena E.	1	Hannafor, Ida	1
Colby, Nellie I.	2	Peterboro'		Hayward, Cyrus H.	2
Covell, Nancy W.	8	Farrar, Miss C. E.	1	Hancock	
Crane, Augusta B.	1	Marlboro'		Hatch, Ida F.	2
Crowe, Mary L.	3	Farwell, Ada	1	Peterboro'	
Cushing, Addie A.	1	Harrisville		Haselton, William A.	u 1
Cutler, Lizzie M.	1	Farley, Flora C.	u 2	Hayes, Bell H.	8
Cutter, Bell P.	1	Farnum, Marion S.	2	Hayes, Mary L.	1
Cutter, Henrietta S.	2	Marlboro'		Heald, Alfred W.	1
Cutter, Lucinda	1	Farnum, Inez M.	2	Heald, William P.	1
Cutter, Franklin H.	1	Marlboro'		Heald, E. Maria	9
Coolidge, H. Elizabeth	Jaffrey 1	Farnsworth, John H.	1	Heath, Clara R.	3
Wayland, Mass.		Peterboro'		Harrisville	
Darling, Mr. W. T.	2	Felt, Martha W.	1	Herick, Lydia E.	3
Day, Henri J.	3	Jaffrey		Marlboro'	
Davis, Rebecca W.	1	Felt, Irene	1	Herick, Alice M.	u
Davis, Mary	u 1	Sullivan		Hills, Harriet L.	2
Davis, Ann L.	1	Fisk, Asa H.	1	Hancock	
Darracott, Bessie M.	1	Fisk, Jessie A.	2	Holt, Lewman	1
Derby, Sarah M.	1	Fisk, Arabella S.	3	Heminway, Hattie A.	1
Nelson		Fiske, Warren L.	3	Keene	
		Fiske, Laura A.	3	Houghton, Charles E.	3
		Fiske, Diantha L.	7	Sullivan	
		Fiske, Eunice P.	2	Howe, Louis K.	1
		Fiske, Frank P.	6	Jaffrey	
		Fletcher, Sarah A.	1	Howe, Myra S.	9
		Peterboro'		Howe, Lizzie S.	1
		Flint, Sarah C.	3	Heard, Hannah W.	1
		Roxbury		Hurd, Y. Gordon	4
		Flint, Josephine A.	1	Lempster	
		Roxbury		Hurd, Robert S.	1
		Foster, Addison	1	Lempster	
		Wilton		Hurd, Dency	1
		Foster, Frank H.	1	Lempster	
		Walpole		Hurd, Eunice E.	1
		Forbush, Ellen	2	Lempster	
		Nelson		Hutchinson, Bell	1
		Frost, Sarah E.	2	Harrisville	
		Peterboro'		Hyde, Emma E.	1
		Frost, Charles M.	1	Winehendon, Mass.	
		French, Ermina S.	2	Jones, Daniel G.	2
		Fuller, Bessie L.	1	Jones, Mary E.	2
		Fuller, Mabel W.	4	Jones, Adelaide	1
		Weston, Mass		Jones, Emelia S.	2
		Folsom, Percy N.	1	Jones, Lilian G.	5
		Manchester			

Jones, Clarinda	6	Morse, Nancy	1	Robbe, Marion H.	1
Marlboro'		Charleston, Mass.		Peterboro'	
Knowlton, Harriet M.	3	Morse, Ellen	3	Robbins, Sarah E.	3
Knowlton, Lilla M.	1	Morse, A. Maria	2	East Jaffrey	
Marlboro'		Morse, H. Amelia	8	Rounseval, Homer S.	u 1
Knight, Edna S.	1	Morse, John R.	1	Read, Julius I.	1
Marlboro'		Morse, Ella I.	3	Darmouth Col.	
Knight, Ellen F.	1	Morse, Abbie	1	Sawyer, Alice J.	4
Marlboro'		Charlestown		Peterboro'	
Knight, Hattie M.	3	Moore, George	1	Sawyer, Minnie A.	1
Keith, Ellen S.	1	Peterboro'		Jaffrey	
Sullivan		Morse, Emily L.	5	Seaver, Bertha	1
Kendall, Zilpha	1	Neville, Mary	1	Harrisville	
Dunstable, Mass.		New Boston		Shattuck, Mandanna M.	1
Kingsbury, Elbridge	2	Nims, Laura M.	1	Shattuck, Joseph C.	3
Roxbury		Roxbury		Keene	
Lacy, Sophia W.	1	Nims, David B.	1	Shattuck, Lucy M.	1
Jaffrey		Roxbury		Jaffrey	
Lakin, Ann	1	Nims, Alanson A.	1	Smith, Jonathan K.	1
Hancock		Sullivan		Smith, Aaron	2
Lakin, Emogene	1	Nichols, Sarah J.	1	Smith, Frederick A.	2
Lamprey, Mary E.	1	New London		Peterboro'	
Orfordville		Nichols, Addie C.	1	Smith, Charles H.	3
Learned, S. Derby	1	Derry		Smith, Mary J.	1
Learned, John C.	2	Osgood, Lydia	1	Smith, Carrie A.	1
Learned, W. Dennis	2	Nelson		Marlboro'	
Learned, Lovisa V.	7	Parker, Flora E.	1	Snow, H. Louisa,	1
Learned, Lewis D.	1	Patterson, Carrie	u 1	Snow, Emily L.	1
Learned, Elenora M.	7	Perry, Maria E.	4	Peterboro,	
Learned, Henry D.	1	Perry, Kate E.	6	Spenser, Mr. L. A.	1
Leonard, William S.	2	Perry, Mary S.	1	Lempster	
Leonard, Ellen E.	1	Perry, Hattie M.	1	Smith, Mary M.	1
Exeter		Peck, Adele T.	1	Plymouth	
Libby, Mr. E. D.	1	Marlboro'		Spofford, George I.	1
Jaffrey		Phillips, Grace M.	1	Peterboro'	
Lovejoy, William W.	1	Jaffrey		Spofford, Mr. C. A.	1
Livingston, Alice	u 1	Pettengill, Clara E.	2	Peterboro'	
March, Celia P.	u 1	Peterboro'		Spaulding, Leonard E.	1
Marvin, Susan	2	Phillips, Frank E.	1	Jaffrey	
Marshall, Charles B.	1	Sullivan		Spaulding, Mary A. S.	1
Marden, Jennie S.	u 1	Pierce, Mrs. Georgiana	1	Steele, Charlotte I.	u 1
Mason, Thaddeus P.	1	Pierce, Asaph W.	1	Starkweather, Chas. F.	1
Mason, A. Sophia	1	Pierce, James E.	1	Keene	
Mason, Betsey E.	2	Pike, Clarence	1	Stiles, Agnes M.	8
Mason, Charles K.	2	Northwood		Jaffrey	
Mason, Emily L.	3	Piper, Henrietta	4	Symonds, Lizzie M.	1
Mason, Martha E.	1	Piper, E. Jane	2	Hancock	
Marlboro'		Piper, Ellen	1	Symonds, Laura A.	u 1
Mason, Susan M.	2	Piper, Henry C.	7	Stone, Harriet E.	1
Mason, Zaman A.	1	Piper, Rufus W.	1	Marlboro'	
Mason, Frank	1	Piper, Henry H.	1	Turner, Delia A.	1
Marlboro'		Piper, Minnie E.	7	Somerville, Me	
Mason, Eliza E.	1	Piper, Emma H.	5	Taggard, Ellen M.	7
Marlboro'		Piper, Fred S.	2	Tarbox, Marietta	1
Mason, Jessie H.	3	Poole, Mary C.	1	Tenney, L. F.	1
Mason, Charles	1	Jaffrey		Grafton, Vt.	
Marlboro'		Putnam, Emily M.	1	Thompson, Maria M.	1
Mattoon, Emily A.	11	Porter, Royal H.	1	Keene	
Ashburnham, Mass.		New Salem, Mass.		Townsend, C. Maria	9
May, Mabel E.	7	Porter, Mrs. E.	1	Townsend, Sarah F.	1
Merriam, Mr. E. F.	1	Nelson		Townsend, Kate	4
Jaffrey		Powers, R. Viola	12	True, Mark	1
Melville, Miss C. L.	u 2	Prescott, M. Ada	5	Antrim	
McGilvray, Adeline	1	Priest, Eugene H.	1	Thayer, Grace	1
Peterboro'		Ranstead, Mary	1	New Ipswich	
McClenning, Daniel	1	Ramsey, Mary D.	1	Towns, Nancy H.	1
Peterboro'		Ramsey, Mary	2	Keene	
McCoy, Elizabeth	1	Ranstead, Jane	1	Tuttle, Lucretia	1
Peterboro'		Rice, Laura W.	1	Hancock	
McIntire, Ellen F.	2	Rice, Mary N.	1	Tyrrel, Lizzie A.	2
Carleton, Mass.		Richardson, Sam A.	1	Hancock	
Morse, Joseph	1	Richardson, Charles S.	u 1	Upton, Evelyn S.	1
Morse, William A.	1	Robbe, Abbie C.	2	Stoddard	
Morse, S. Jane	6	Peterboro'		Vaughan, Annie L.	1
				Thetford, Vt	

Vose, James E.	2	Washburn, Mary	2	Willard, Hattie H.	4
Antrim		Peterboro'		Willard, Susie T.	2
		Whitney, J. O.	1	Wilson, Braman I.	u 1
Wakefield, Hannah H.	1	Wellman, Hannah J.	2	Wiswall, Fred M.	1
Marlboro'		Wheeler, Nellie F.	4	Marlboro'	
Wakefield, Maria R.	4	Whittier, Carrie A.	1	Wood, Curtis S.	1
Marlboro'		Deerfield Centre		Wood, Curtis A.	3
Ward, Addie M.	1	Wilder, Emily	1	Wood, Clara E.	2
Marlboro'		Hancock		Harrisville	
Warren, Caroline	3	Wilder, Charles	1	Wood, Etta E.	1
Warren, Fannie M.	1	Peterboro'		Keene	
Warren, Nancy	2	Wilder, Martha R.	2	Woodruff, Anna M.	2
Washburn, S. Margaret	1	Peterboro'		Jaffrey	
Hancock		Wilder, Ann M.	2	Woodward, Lizzie S.	2
		Peterboro'		Keene	

THE STARS AND STRIPES.

During the Summer of 1890 a United States Flag was raised upon a staff standing in the front yard of schoolhouse No. 6. We are informed that the scholars, then in attendance at school, performed all the labor and paid all expenses of this manifestation of loyalty and patriotism.

On June 1, 1892, Mrs. B. W. Taggard, of Boston, presented to No. 1 schoolhouse, at an expense of \$6.41, a national flag, six feet by twelve, which, on the following day, was given to the breeze from a staff forty-eight feet high, presented for the purpose by Hon. Livingston Stone. Whole cost \$15.00.

About Oct. 20, 1892, beautiful flags of artistic dimensions were raised at schoolhouses Nos. 2, 3, and 4. Mrs. Louis Cabot, of Boston, contributed \$5.00 towards the one at No. 3. If correctly informed the flags and expenses, except in Nos. 1 and 3, were raised by residents of the said districts, with money enough in No. 2 in excess of flag expenses to purchase a Worcester's Quarto Dictionary for the use of the school.

ORDER OF EXERCISES

FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOUR-HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY
DAY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA, OCTOBER 21, 1892.

1. Meeting called to order at half past one o'clock, P. M.
2. Prayer by Rev. George W. Patten.
3. Singing by the choir.
4. Reading of the Proclamation of the President of the United States.
5. Introductory remarks by the Presiding Officer, Henry C. Piper.
6. Singing.
7. Remarks by Rev. George W. Patten of the School Board.
8. Address, by Dr. William S. Leonard, of Hinsdale, N. H.
9. Singing.
10. Remarks by Dr. Henry H. Piper, of Somerville, Mass.
11. Ode by Claribel Baldwin.
12. Remarks by Mr. Frank P. Fiske, teacher of No. 1 school.
13. Recitation by Claude Pierce.
14. Select reading by Miss Emily E. Derby, teacher of No. 2 school.

15. Recitation by Clifton Richardson and Arthur Appleton.
16. Lesson in Geography by Miss Inez M. Farnum, teacher of No. 4, with class of scholars.
17. Select reading by Mabel P. Allison, teacher of school No. 5.
18. Declamation by Fred Knowlton and Henry W. Frost, of No. 5 school.
19. Reading of letter from Rev. John C. Learned of St. Louis, Mo.
20. Reading of letter from Prof. Samuel C. Derby of Columbus, O.
21. Singing.
22. Essay, by Miss Grace Thayer, teacher of school No. 6.
23. Recitation by Anna B. La Point.
24. Remarks by Mr. John E. Baldwin.

Voted unanimously to tender a resolution of thanks to Dr. William S. Leonard and Dr. Henry H. Piper for their instructive and entertaining addresses.

Many persons were prepared to respond to a call for volunteer speeches but on account of the near approach of night it was voted to dispense with other literary exercises.

Listened to singing by the choir and audience, "Star Spangled Banner."

On motion of George W. Patten, voted to adjourn for one hundred years, that is, to October 21, 1992.

Dublin, N. H., Oct. 21, 1892.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN OF DUBLIN PUBLIC LIBRARY

MARCH 1, 1892.

Number of volumes taken from the Dublin Public Library during the year ending March 1, 1892,	2,421
Number of volumes added to the library during the year,	93
Whole number of volumes in library,	2,395
Amount received in fines,	\$4.42

MINNIE E. LEFFINGWELL, Librarian.

WALTER J. GREENWOOD,	} Committee.
HENRY H. SMITH,	
GEORGE W. PATTEN,	

NAMES OF GRADUATES OF COLLEGES FROM DUBLIN, N. H.

Amos Twitchell,	Dartmouth College,	Class	1802
Amos Allen,	" "	"	1808
Ebenezer Morse,	" "	"	1810
Samuel Morse,	" "	"	1811
John Bixby,	" "	"	1812
Thomas Hardy,	" "	"	1812
Daniel Elliot,	" "	"	1813
Charles Mason,	Harvard College,	"	1834
Frederick Jones,	" "	"	1835
George F. Clarke,	Theological School, Cambridge,	"	1846
Samuel F. Clarke,	" " "	"	1847

William S. Leonard,	Dartmouth College,	Class	1856
Samuel A. Richardson,	Albany Medical School,	"	1856
John C. Learned,	Harvard Divinity School,	"	1862
Samuel C. Derby,	Harvard College,	"	1866
Walter C. Frost,	Dartmouth College,	"	1876
Henry H. Piper,	" "	"	1876
Curtis A. Wood,	Dartmouth Medical College,	"	1877
J. Francis Allison,	Dartmouth College,	"	1891
Frank E. Spaulding,	Amherst College,	"	?

STATISTICAL TABLE.

Date.	Appropriation for schools.	Scholars attending school.	Visits of parents and others.	Population of town.
1773	\$ 13 33			
1774	20 00			
1775	20 00			
1776	20 00			
1790	50 00			901
1820	800 00			1260
1845	900 00	318	1035	1077
1850	1000 00	338	1058	1088
1855	1199 95	333	1052	
1860	1200 00	303	860	1096
1870*	1500 00			930
1871	862 50	109	347	
1880	800 00	117	334	456
1890	1000 00	108	321	? †
1891	1200 00	100	367	
1892	1300 00			

* Town divided July 2, and four districts cut off.

† The permanent population of the town, on account of summer residents, is difficult of determination.

In writing and compiling the foregoing historical sketch we have found means to correct some errors which existed in other works upon the same subject, and also to introduce new facts and additions which we trust will not be regarded as altogether uninteresting and void of worth. We have labored diligently during the time allotted, and only regret the inability to accomplish a work of more exalting excellence.

HENRY C. PIPER, Chairman of School Board.

Dublin, N. H., Feb. 1, 1893.

SEVENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —

SCHOOL BOARD OF DUBLIN, N. H., MARCH 1, 1893.

Considering the foregoing historical sketch in relation to educational influences from the first settlement of the town to the present date, a voluminous statement in relation to the schools of last year would seem uncalled for; hence the brevity of our report.

He who will carefully investigate, and accurately inform himself, will surely discover that the most prosperous periods in our school-life have been at those times when there was a harmonious blending of active parental interest combined with the efforts of efficient teachers. Let us then ascertain and recognize our position, and the direction of the educational drift, and, if need be, apply those forces which will bend us in the way of a still higher standard of excellence.

It is not enough if the adult community appropriate a liberal amount of money for the support of schools and then stand, like a guide-post, and *point* the way up the moral and intellectual elevation they wish their children to ascend. This is no sufficient discharge of their duty. They must go up the hill *themselves*, to encourage the strong, and lead the feeble and the erring. Some power will guide the young, and the selection should not be left to chance.

And it should always be remembered that a person's adaptation to the business of teaching is much more correctly estimated by the *breadth* than the *length* of his scholarship; and that disposition, and executive ability and method on the part of the teacher are essential elements, which often predetermine the character of a school. Often, and recently, have we seen extensive knowledge neutralized by "masterly inactivity."

SCHOOL HOUSES.

We are not aware that the town at its last annual meeting made any appropriation for permanent repairs or additions to the school-houses, and hence they are nearly in the condition they were one year ago. No. 3 needs to be sheathed overhead, and perhaps the construction of an out building, which would at once answer the purpose of a wood house and open horse shed. No. 5 needs to be

sheathed overhead also, and a coat of outside paint. In some of the school-rooms the wall paper has started slightly and should be repaired at once.

There were 25 weeks schooling in each of the first five school-rooms, and 26 weeks in No. 6, the past year. Whether it is expedient or best to continue the school in No. 5 is a debatable question.

TEACHERS.

School.	Term.		Residence.	Wages per Month.
No. 1.	1.	Miss Mabel W. Fuller,	Weston, Mass.	\$36.00.
" 1.	2.	Mr. Frank P. Fiske,	Harrisville, N. H.	40.00.
" 2.	1.	Miss Emily E. Derby,	Dublin, N. H.	36.00.
" 2.	2.	" " " "	" "	36.00, 8 wks.
" 3.	1.	Miss Emma J. Allison,	" "	40.00, 7 wks.
" 3.	2.	" " " "	" "	34.00.
" 4.	1.	Miss Alice J. Sawyer,	Peterborough, N. H.	34.00.
" 4.	2.	Miss Inez M. Farnum,	Marlborough, N. H.	36.00.
" 5.	1.	Miss Mabel P. Allison,	Dublin, N. H.	34.00.
" 5.	2.	" " " "	" "	24.00.
" 6.	1.	Miss Mabel F. Hamilton,	" "	28.00.
" 6.	2.	{ Miss Grace Thayer,	New Ipswich, N. H.	34.00.
		{ Mr. Julius I. Reed,	Hanover, N. H.	28.00.
				38.00.

On examination we discovered much difference in the scholarship of the instructors of the past year. A good scholar does not always succeed as a teacher, and a poor scholar never can keep a school of the highest order. Natural elements of character may and often do become potent factors, for better or for worse, in school instruction. The most successful teachers are endowed with energy and push, method, invention, decision, and personal magnetism and power to command respect. Though the extremes of our teachers' literary qualifications were wide apart, yet the average was better than usual.

So with the several terms of school. More than a majority were eminently meritorious and satisfactory, and only a small minority, which were far from total failures, did not come up to our anticipations.

ROLL OF PERFECT ATTENDANCE.

No. 1. For the year. Julina Howe, Lucy Howe.

For one term. Joan Mathews, Henrietta Perry, Milton Moore, Gertrude Pierce, Marguerite Gowing, Robert Fisk, Linwood Howe, Alice Derby, Mary Fisk, Clara Pierce, Claude Pierce, Elmer Royce.

No. 2. For the year. Ellen E. Appleton, Guy W. Baldwin.

For one term. Louis Adams, Freddie J. Adams, Frank T. Adams, Ray M. Baldwin, Clifton Clukay, Clifton Richardson, Harland Richardson, Allie Spanlding, Freddie Twitchell, Arthur T. Appleton, Alice Gowing, Ethel L. Piper, Edith Hannaford, Millie Hannaford, Henry N. Gowing, Everett Hannaford.

No. 3. For the year. Herbert H. May, Joseph S. May, Charles P. May, Arthur J. Knight, Cora B. Knight, Jennie M. Knight.

For one term. Annie M. Davis, Florence M. Knight.

No. 4. For one term. Amy J. Eaves, Ina E. Eaves, Emigene Perry, Henrietta Perry, Forest C. Perry, Louis G. Perry.

No. 5. For the year. Edith C. Frost.

For one term. Anna B. La Point.

No. 6. For the year. Maude S. Rowe.

For one term. May La Point, Clara Trudelle, Bessie C. Willard, Linwood Howe, Sadie G. Rowe, Lilla M. Rowe, William F. Rowe, Belle Fairbanks.

CONSTANT ATTENDANCE DURING SCHOOL AGE.

The most glaring evil pertaining to our schools of the present day is the non-attendance of scholars from sixteen to twenty years of age. We find upon the school registers of last year the names of only seven scholars over sixteen. The next four years above sixteen are as valuable to the learner as all his previous schooling. At twenty-five weeks per year they would amount to one hundred weeks, or about three-fourths as much time as students ordinarily attend college. The town freely appropriates school money. Let the parents see to it that their children as freely accept the benefit thereof to its fullest extent.

OF THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL REPORTS,

Nos. 1 and 5 were by the chairman of the Board,

Nos. 4 and 6 were by the second member of the Board,

Nos. 2 and 3 were by the third member of the Board.

No. 1.

First term was taught by one whose classical style of instruction was unsurpassed by any other of our teachers. There was a small amount of downward parental pressure which operated to diminish the esprit de corps, which should exist in every school. She declined to engage the next term.

The second term needs no tongue nor pen of mine to defend its good name. The teacher's energetic and sensible methods did not admit of any languishing of interest from day to day, nor even during the whole long term of fifteen weeks. There were 100 visitors, whose verdict, so far as we have heard, has always been highly complimentary to the reputation and character of the school. We advise the district to continue to employ him in some one of our schoolhouses.

No. 2.

This indeed should be put down on the records of this school, as a red-letter year. It is the first year since 1885 that the same teacher has been retained throughout the year. The teacher of this school the past year, by her wide experience and her determination to be "up with the times," together with the hearty coöperation of both scholars and parents, naturally succeeded in her efforts, and the school was highly satisfactory to all. There is much to praise, little to criticise.

The language work, especially that done by the younger pupils, must have been very gratifying to their parents.

Reading intelligently and to convey the author's meaning was a pleasing variation from the unmeaning, though perhaps correctly pronounced renderings sometimes heard at school examinations.

That there had been good, old-fashioned drill in mental arithmetic was evident in the recitations by the little folks.

The practice of this teacher to bring in outside information for her pupils from books and papers is one to be commended.

This means work for the teacher outside of school hours, but this is expected in these days from all the teachers, and to habitually enter the school room without preparation for the day's work is failure of duty.

No. 3.

This school was under the instruction of the same teacher throughout the year, and having taught here previously no time was lost in "commencing." She is posted in the new methods of teaching and applied them to good advantage. She also possesses the ability to keep her scholars at work.

The interesting recitations in arithmetic at the close of the year showed thorough drill both in the written and mental work. We are pleased to note that in this school the scholars continue to study Colburn's arithmetic until it is conquered.

The old fashioned practice of sewing in school was revived and the younger scholars exhibited some specimens of useful and ornamental work of which they may well be proud. The cultivation of flowers received the attention of the scholars somewhat as the garden beside the door and the potted plants testified, the latter making a very attractive show during the fall.

Although this school took no part in the town Columbus Day exercises, yet their interest was well shown at their own Columbian flag raising, when upwards of forty persons were present, only a few of whom came from outside the district. An appropriate program of exercises was carried out.

No. 4.

The first term of this school was among the best in deportment, instruction and *esprit de corps*. The teacher has had much experience, thoroughly understands her business, and seeks and obtains the best results.

The second term was not so successful as the first. The teacher was without experience, and an unreasonable prejudice on the part of some of the pupils and parents, prevented her from doing as well as she otherwise would. *Sympathy* is the most important factor of success in any operation; with it a teacher will organize victory out of defeat, without it, the finest gifts and largest equipment will fail.

No. 5.

All the year by the same teacher, who seems by nature to be amply endowed with those qualities of mind and character which insure success. The children seemed to enjoy the sunny days, and to greatly profit by her methodical management and thorough instruction. They were self-reliant, and their answers greeted our ears with no uncertain ring. Progress was apparent in all the branches pursued.

No. 6.

The first term of this school was taught by a lady of considerable experience, especially in the West. Her strongest point is organization. On the whole, the results were as good as can be expected in this school.

The second term was kept by two different teachers, both well equipped, and with results above the average. The first half of the term was taught by a lady without previous experience. She declined to finish the term.

The gentleman who finished the term is one who is well qualified for a teacher. He is an excellent disciplinarian, a fine drill master, and succeeds in making the school interesting. We hope to secure his services during the ensuing year.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY C. PIPER,	} School Board
GEO. W. PATTEN,	
LILIAN G. APPLETON,	
	} of
	} Dublin.

Dublin, N. H., March 1, 1893.

TABLE OF STATISTICS.

6 { 1 2	10 18	6 12	88 90	Percentage of attendance.		Boys.	Girls.	Whole Number Pupils.	Weeks of School.	Terms of School.		Number of School.
5 { 1 2	10 15	5 6	91.2 95.5	Reading and Spelling.		8 9	6 8	9 12	22 24	22 24	22 24	22 24
4 { 1 2	10 15	6 7	96.77 90	Writing.		8 9	6 8	9 12	22 24	22 24	22 24	22 24
3 { 1 2	10 15	8 9	94.07 95.54	Arithmetic.		8 9	6 8	9 12	22 24	22 24	22 24	22 24
2 { 1 2	10 15	7 8	98 97	Geography.		8 9	6 8	9 12	22 24	22 24	22 24	22 24
1 { 1 2	10 15	9 10	95.65 95	Grammar.		8 9	6 8	9 12	22 24	22 24	22 24	22 24
6 { 1 2	10 18	6 12	88 90	History.		8 9	6 8	9 12	22 24	22 24	22 24	22 24
5 { 1 2	10 15	5 6	91.2 95.5	Composition.		8 9	6 8	9 12	22 24	22 24	22 24	22 24
4 { 1 2	10 15	6 7	96.77 90	Drawing.		8 9	6 8	9 12	22 24	22 24	22 24	22 24
3 { 1 2	10 15	8 9	94.07 95.54	Vocal Music.		8 9	6 8	9 12	22 24	22 24	22 24	22 24
2 { 1 2	10 15	7 8	98 97	Physiology.		8 9	6 8	9 12	22 24	22 24	22 24	22 24
1 { 1 2	10 18	6 12	88 90	Book-Keeping.		8 9	6 8	9 12	22 24	22 24	22 24	22 24
6 { 1 2	10 18	6 12	88 90	Algebra.		8 9	6 8	9 12	22 24	22 24	22 24	22 24
5 { 1 2	10 15	5 6	91.2 95.5	Geometry.		8 9	6 8	9 12	22 24	22 24	22 24	22 24
4 { 1 2	10 15	6 7	96.77 90	Philosophy.		8 9	6 8	9 12	22 24	22 24	22 24	22 24
3 { 1 2	10 15	8 9	94.07 95.54	Botany.		8 9	6 8	9 12	22 24	22 24	22 24	22 24
2 { 1 2	10 15	7 8	98 97	Natural History.		8 9	6 8	9 12	22 24	22 24	22 24	22 24
1 { 1 2	10 18	6 12	88 90	Visits by School Board.		8 9	6 8	9 12	22 24	22 24	22 24	22 24
6 { 1 2	10 18	6 12	88 90	Visits by Parents & Citizens.		8 9	6 8	9 12	22 24	22 24	22 24	22 24
5 { 1 2	10 15	5 6	91.2 95.5	Civil Government.		8 9	6 8	9 12	22 24	22 24	22 24	22 24

Number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years as enumerated by the Selectmen, April 1, 1892: Boys, 51; Girls, 36; total, 87; 10 less than last year.

REPORT OF LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

Received of Walter J. Greenwood, March 18, 1892,	\$ 35 71	
Received of Town Treasurer,	100 00	
Total receipts,		\$135 71
Paid out, for books, insurance, salary of librarian, etc.,		119 24
Leaving a balance on hand,		\$16 47

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. PATTEN, GEORGE W. GLEASON, MINNIE E. LEFFINGWELL,	}	Library Committee.
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Dublin, N. H., Feb. 27, 1893.

Having examined the foregoing account, we find it correctly cast and properly vouched.

CLIFFORD GOWING, C. F. APPLETON,	}	Auditors.
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Dublin, N. H., Feb. 27, 1893.

RERORT OF LIBRARIAN.

Number of volumes taken from the Dublin Public Library during the year ending March 1, 1893,	2,140
Number of volumes added to the library during the year,	126
Whole number of volumes in the library,	2,521
Cash on hand,	\$ 4 42
Amount received in fines,	7 27
Received from sale of books,	3 00
Received from Dublin Book Club,	63
	\$15 32
Paid for cleaning room,	2 50
Labels for books,	1 65
Stationery and postage,	1 80
	5 95
Balance on hand,	\$9 37

MINNIE E. LEFFINGWELL, Librarian.

TOWN HALL.

Report of Geo. W. Gleason, Agent, from March 1st, 1892,
to March 1st, 1893.

1892.	RECEIPTS.		
Mar. 9,	Temperance Society,	\$3 00	
" 10,	Singing school,	2 50	
June 7,	Dance,	3 00	
July 18,	"	3 00	
Aug. 2,	"	3 00	
" 13,	"	2 00	
" 31,	"	3 00	
Sept. 3,	"	3 00	
" 10,	"	3 00	
" 15,	"	2 00	
" 20,	"	3 50	
Oct. 22,	"	3 00	
Nov. 23,	Dramatic and dance,	3 00	
1893.			
Jan. 11,	" "	3 00	
			\$40 00

1892.	DISBURSEMENTS.		
Mar. 1,	Tuning piano,	\$3 00	
June 7,	Oil, 2 gals.,	.12	24
" 7,	Two chimneys,	.10	20
" 30,	Tuning piano,		2 00
Aug. 2,	Oil, 2 gals.,	.12	24
" 3,	Four chimneys,	.10	40
" 13,	Oil, 2 gals.,	.12	24
July 18,	Oil, 1 gal.,		12
" 18,	Two chimneys,	.10	20
Aug. 31,	Oil, 2 gals.,	.12	24
Sept. 3,	" 2 "	.12	24
" 20,	" 4 "	.12	48
Oct. 22,	" 4 "	.12	48
Nov. 22,	Wood, 1½ cords,	5.50	8 25
" 23,	Oil, 2 gals.,	.12	24
1893.			
Jan. 11,	Oil, 2 gals.,	.12	24
" 11,	Two chimneys,	.10	20
Feb. 25,	Cash to Selectmen,		22 99
			\$40 00

Having examined the above account, we find it correctly cast,
with proper vouchers.

M. D. MASON, } Auditors to settle with
CHARLES R. FISK, } Town Agents.

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1893.

RECEIPTS.

Money in the treasury, March 1, 1892,	\$1,089 23
Deposited in Cheshire Providence Institution for savings,	1,700 00
Selectmen, rent of Town House,	25 00
Harrisville, school supplies,	7 19
Town of Charlestown, for aid furnished Geo. W. Fairbanks and family,	172 00
Interest on money loaned by the treasurer,	3 13
Money paid by George E. Leighton, Daniel Catling and H. K. Faulkner, for improvement of Blackberry Lane road,	134 71
Money paid by George E. Leighton, for turning brook and building dam near Moses A. Brown's farm,	35 06
County, aid furnished dependant soldiers,	22 78
Harrisville, their share of expense incurred by repairing Blackberry Lane road,	10 00
State treasurer, savings bank tax,	1,674 28
Also, literary fund,	135 40
State treasurer, money paid for cattle ordered killed by State Cattle Commissioners,	36 00
School Board, text books sold,	50
Selectmen, explosives used on Blackberry Lane road and Leighton ditch,	40 00
Also, rent of land for the John H. Mason ice house,	3 00
Also, for rent of Town Hall,	22 99
Also, for rent of basement of Town House,	5 00
Town Agents, interest on school funds,	527 28
Town Clerk, license fees for dogs,	121 80
Collectors of taxes,	5,425 37
	<hr/>
	\$11,189 72

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for miscellaneous purposes:

Library Committee, money appropriated for Public Library,	\$ 100 00
John Scott, printing town reports,	32 00
William Arnold, wood furnished Charles H. Wilson,	4 00
William Arnold, for aid furnished George W. Fairbanks and family,	192 00
Fred C. Gowing, cash paid for copy of deed and recording,	1 12
Batchelder & Faulkner, services as counsel,	10 00
John Scott, for printing posters,	1 50
Dr. W. G. Cain, medical attendance upon George W. Fairbanks,	34 00

O. A. Sherwin, aid furnished Charles H. Wilson, de- pendant soldier,	8 00
Batchelder & Faulkner, as retainer fees,	6 00
Samuel Adams, cash paid for table for Town House,	6 50
Henry H. Smith, money appropriated for Memorial Day,	50 00
County Treasurer, county tax,	956 08
W. S. Garfield, supplies furnished C. H. Wilson, de- pendant soldier,	10 78
Charles F. Knight, supporting a public watering tub,	3 00
Joseph W. Powers, labor at cemetery,	42 23
Cyrus A. Barrett, for snow roller,	62 00
Willard H. Pierce, care of fence at gravel bank, ten years,	5 00
Also, for damage by land being exposed to highway, same time,	5 00
Wilfred M. Fiske, transporting snow roller from Greenfield,	7 00
State Treasurer, state tax,	1,170 00
William W. Arnold, for cow killed by order of State Board of Cattle Commissioners,	15 00
James A. Hannaford, for cow killed by order of State Board of Cattle Commissioners,	15 00
John Scott, for printing posters for fish and game wardens,	1 50
Milton D. Mason, for fuse and axle part for road ma- chines,	1 00
Warren L. Fiske, postage, stationery, arranging treas- urer's report for printing, recording and returning certificates of births, marriages and deaths,	11 75
Samuel Adams, repairs on road machines and for cul- vert stones,	2 25
George W. Gleason, for care of Town House,	15 00
Nichols Brothers, for drain pipe and repairs on Town House,	20 85
A. L. Ball, for voting booths and repairs on Town House,	6 40
Also, for drain pipe,	10 48
Fred C. Gowing, blank books, stationery, postage and express,	5 14
John E. Baldwin, cow killed by order of State Board of Cattle Commissioners,	15 00
J. Hadlock, for edges and rocker plate for road machines,	20 00
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	\$2,845 58

PAID FOR BREAKING ROADS.

William W. Arnold,	\$14 72
William M. Pickford,	2 88
Frank C. Moore,	13 00
Samuel Adams,	5 60
James Allison,	6 96
Benjamin Willard,	2 60
Alfred C. Frost,	24 48
Charles M. Townsend,	14 56
Clifford Gowing,	23 36
Charles L. Clark, 2nd,	18 88

Luke F. Richardson,	10 82
Warren L. Fiske,	7 84
Albert J. Moore,	2 08
Howard C. Jones,	10 84
John E. Baldwin,	9 92
Henry D. Learned,	7 20
George A. Gowing,	59 16
Orison H. Moore,	12 36
Charles F. Knight,	7 92
Thomas J. Eaves,	11 26
Frank H. Weston,	36 80
Charles J. Ellis,	16 80
George F. Bond,	3 12
Charles F. Appleton,	13 84
	<hr/>
	\$330 64

PAID FOR REPAIRING HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

George E. Mathews, for labor on highway,	\$ 30 87
Moore Brothers & Knight, bridge plank and stringers,	52 06
William Pickford, repairing highway,	64
George F. Bond, " "	13 20
Charles F. Appleton, " "	520 93
Frank C. Moore, " "	513 78
Elmer B. Howe, " "	346 84
Benjamin Willard, " "	779 66
Alfred C. Frost, " "	109 82
Henry D. Learned, " "	134 78
James Allison, " "	101 12
John A. Upton, " "	55 00
Benjamin Willard, labor on Blackberry Lane road,	279 44
Also, labor on Leighton ditch,	70 12
Charles L. Clark, 2nd, labor on highway,	244 83
Fred A. Pierce, labor and material on gates at F. E. Burpee road,	8 25
Charles H. F. Perry, labor on highway,	41 65
Leonard W. Harrington, " "	3 50
Moore Brothers & Knight, labor and material, repair- ing bridges,	20 04
Charles L. Clark, labor on highway,	3 41
Henry V. Shattuck, " "	1 25
Washington Proctor, repairing road tools,	20 38
John E. Baldwin, labor on highway,	85 23
John H. Mason, " "	1 00
Benjamin Willard, for bridge plank,	7 89
Merrick C. Adams, labor on highway,	1 68
Fred C. Gowing, " "	25 26
Charles J. Ellis, " "	45 71
M. M. Bascom, explosives for use on highway,	131 51
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	\$3649 85

MONEY EXPENDED AT IRON BRIDGE.

Berlin Iron Bridge Co., for Iron Bridge,	\$400 00
Warren L. Fiske, for labor at Iron Bridge,	89 70
S. H. Holman, " " "	114 25

Benjamin Willard, for labor and cash paid for labor and supplies,	245 50
George W. Shattuck, for labor and material guarding highway at Iron Bridge,	6 50
William W. Arnold, for guarding highway at Iron Bridge,	1 50
Fred C. Gowing, services and expenses at Iron Bridge,	12 25
Charles J. Ellis, " " " "	11 50
John E. Baldwin, " " " "	7 50
Clesson E. Gowing, for gravel furnished,	4 00
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	\$892 70

MONEY EXPENDED FOR CHARLES E. HOWE ROAD.

Samuel Mason, for building said road,	\$52 75
George A. Gowing, land damage,	25 00
	<hr/>
	\$77 75

PAID TOWN OFFICERS—SERVICES.

Alfred C. Frost, supervisor two years,	\$10 00
Charles R. Fisk, " "	15 00
Corydon Jones, " "	10 00
Charles W. Gowing, agent of trustees of Appleton Fund,	2 00
James Allison, town agent,	10 00
Henry D. Learned, " "	15 00
Henry C. Piper, school board,	37 52
George W. Patten, " "	39 50
Lilian G. Appleton, " "	18 96
Warren L. Fiske, town clerk,	12 00
Warren L. Fiske, town treasurer,	26 00
Isaac N. Leathers, collector,	50 00
Fred C. Gowing, overseer of the poor,	5 00
George A. Gowing, sexton,	12 00
George A. Gowing, dog constable two years,	5 00
George A. Gowing, tramp constable six years,	5 00
Henry D. Allison, treasurer of school board,	6 00
Fred C. Gowing, selectman,	58 50
Charles J. Ellis, " "	64 00
John E. Baldwin, " "	52 50
Charles F. Appleton, auditor,	2 00
Clifford Gowing, " "	2 00
Charles R. Fisk, " "	2 00
Milton D. Mason, " "	2 00
	<hr/>
	\$461 98

Paid for over assessment of Taxes:

William A. Moore,	\$2 01
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Paid for Abatement of Taxes:

Isaac N. Leathers, collector, 1892,	\$7 18
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Paid for Text Books and School Supplies:

School board,	\$256 28
Paid for support of schools,	\$1,300 00

RECAPITULATION.

TREASURER, DR.

Money in treasury March 1, 1892,	\$1,089 23
Deposited in Cheshire Provident Institution for Savings,	1,700 00
Received from miscellaneous sources,	2,326 04
“ license fees on dogs,	121 80
“ of town agents, interest on school funds,	527 28
Received of collectors of taxes,	5,425 37
	<hr/> \$11,189 72

TREASURER, CR.

Paid for miscellaneous purposes,	\$2,845 58
“ “ breaking roads,	330 64
“ “ repairing highways and bridges,	3,649 85
Money expended at Iron Bridge,	892 70
“ “ for Charles E. Howe road,	77 75
Paid for town officers' services,	461 98
“ “ over assessment of taxes,	2 01
“ “ abatement of taxes,	7 18
“ “ text books and school supplies,	256 28
“ “ support of schools,	1,300 00
	<hr/> \$9,823 97

Money in hands of the treasurer to balance :

Deposited in Cheshire Provident Institution for Savings,	900 00
Cash on hand,	465 75
	<hr/> \$11,189 72

Respectfully submitted,

WARREN L. FISKE, Town Treasurer.

Dublin, Feb. 27, 1893.

We, having examined the foregoing accounts of the Treasurer,
find them correctly cast and properly vouched.

CLIFFORD GOWING, }
CHARLES F. APPLETON, } Auditors.

Dublin, Feb. 27, 1893.

SELECTMEN'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1893.

As overseers of the poor, aid to dependent soldiers and their families:

Charles H. Wilson and family,	\$ 22 78	
George W. Fairbanks and family,	226 00—	248 78
Due from town of Charlestown, March 1, 1892,	20 00	
Amount expended,	248 78—	268 78
Received from county,	22 78	
Received from town of Charlestown,	172 00	
Due from town of Charlestown,	74 00—	268 78

ASSETS OF THE TOWN.

Taxes uncollected for 1891,	\$ 4 80	
Taxes uncollected for 1892,	53 96	
Due from town of Charlestown for aid to dependent soldiers,		74 00
Due from A. L. Ball, for rent,		25 00
Due from Geo. W. Davis, for rent,		5 00
Cash in treasury,		1,365 75
		<u>\$1,469 75</u>

ESTIMATED EXPENSES OF THE COMING YEAR.

State tax,	\$1,170 00
County tax (estimated),	900 00
Support of schools,	1,300 00
Highways and bridges,	2,500 00
Breaking roads,	600 00
Town library,	100 00
Memorial day,	65 00
Text books and school supplies,	100 00
Town officers,	425 00
Miscellaneous purposes,	400 00
	<u>\$7,560 00</u>

TO MEET WHICH THE TOWN HAS

Income of school fund (estimated),	\$ 600 00	
Savings bank tax and literary fund,	1,800 00	
	<u>\$2,400 00</u>	
Sum recommended to be raised,		\$5,200 00

INVENTORY OF THE TOWN FOR 1892.

125 polls,	\$ 12,500 00
Improved and unimproved lands and buildings,	396,500 00
197 horses,	15,650 00
60 oxen,	2,680 00
308 cows,	6,897 00
98 other neat stock,	1,242 00
80 sheep,	257 00
5 hogs,	41 00
270 fowls,	125 00
54 carriages,	4,780 00
Stock in public funds,	3,200 00
Stock in banks and other corporations in this state,	8,300 00
Stock in corporations out of this state,	700 00
Money on hand, at interest, or on deposit,	44,147 00
Stock in trade,	9,250 00
Mills and machinery,	1,250 00
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	\$507,519 00
Amount of taxes levied for all purposes,	\$5,379 82
Rate per cent of taxation, \$1.06 on \$100.	

FUNDS BELONGING TO THE TOWN, EXCLUSIVE OF
RELIGIOUS FUNDS.

Sprague school fund, interest appropriated for the support of schools,	\$9,802 65
Appleton fund, income appropriated by the trustees for educational purposes,	1,000 00
Gleason fund, income appropriated for the benefit of poor persons at the discretion of the selectmen,	2,500 00

Respectfully submitted,

FRED C. GOWING,	} Selectmen of Dublin.
CHARLES J. ELLIS.	
JOHN E. BALDWIN.	

Dublin, March 1, 1893.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*To the Inhabitants of the town of Dublin, qualified to vote
in Town Affairs.*

You are hereby notified to meet at the Town Hall, in said town, on Tuesday the fourteenth day of March next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, to act upon the following subjects:

1st. To choose all necessary town officers, agents, auditors, and committees, for the ensuing year.

2nd. To hear the reports of agents, auditors, officers, or committees heretofore chosen, and pass any vote relating thereto.

3d. To raise and appropriate such sums of money as may be necessary for the support of schools, for repairing schoolhouses, for the public library, for the maintenance of the poor, for building and repairing highways and bridges, for observing Memorial Day, and for other necessary charges arising within the town.

4th. To see what action the town will take to replace one or more bridges with iron, or pass any vote relating thereto.

5th. To see if the town will vote to purchase a road machine and raise and appropriate money for the same, or pass any vote relating thereto.

Given under our hands and seal this twenty-fourth day of February, 1893.

FRED C. GOWING,	} Selectmen	
CHARLES J. ELLIS,		of
JOHN E. BALDWIN,		Dublin.

VITAL STATISTICS.

TO THE SELECTMEN:—In compliance with an act of the Legislature, passed June Session, 1887, requiring "Clerks of towns and cities to furnish a transcript of births, marriages and deaths to the municipal officers for publication in the Annual Report," I hereby submit the following:

Births Registered in the Town of Dublin. N. H., for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1892.

Date	Name of Child	Living or s. b.			Sex	Color		No. of Child	Name of Father	Maiden name of Mother	Residence of Parents	Color parents		Occupation of Father	Birthplace of Father	Birthplace of Mother	Age of Father	Age of Mother
		L	M	F		M	F											
Feb. 21	Mary Carita	L		F	F	W	W	4	George W Patten	Sarah Taylor	Dublin N H	W	W	Clergyman	Stockholm N Y	Sanbornton N H	48	44
Feb. 21		"	M	W	M	W	W	4	Fred W Hardy	Susan Woods	"	W	W	Farmer	Dublin N H	Marlboro' N H	34	26
Mar. 30	Clinton L	"	M	W	M	W	W	2	Alby H Hatch	Addie Belle Clark	"	W	W	Carpenter	Colebrook N H	Gloucester Mass	34	20
Sept. 17		"	F	W	F	W	W	1	Frank Jarvis	Delia Deprey	"	W	W	Laborer	Canada	Fitzwilliam N H	19	21
Sept. 23	Charles H, Jr	"	M	W	M	W	W	4	Charles H Smith	Minnie Feeney	"	W	W	Coachman	Ireland	Ireland	41	27
Dec. 15		"	M	W	M	W	W	8	Thomas J Eaves	Eliza J Howard	"	W	W	Mason	Mason N H	Ashby Mass	40	39

Marriages Registered in the Town of Dublin. N. H., for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1892.

Date	Place of Marriage	Name and surname of Groom and Bride	Residence of each at time of marriage	Age years		Occupation	Place of Birth of each	Names of Parents	Occupation	Condition		Name and residence of clergyman by whom married.
				M	F					1	2	
Feb. 25	Harrisville N H	Edward S Wait Mary A Winn	Dublin N H Harrisville N H	28	20	Mason	Dublin N H Harrisville N H	Thomas B Wait James Winn	Farmer	1	1	Rev D Fing Marlboro' N H

Deaths Registered in the Town of Dublin, N. H., for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1892.

Date	Names	Place of Birth			Sex	Color	S. M. & Wid.	Occupation	Place of Birth		Name of Father	Maiden Name of Mother	
		Years	Months	Days					Father	Mother			
Jan. 12	George D Fiske	61	3	16	Dublin N H	M	W	S	Farmer	Rutland Mass	Hancock N H	Daniel Fiske	Esther Eaton
Jan. 21	Rebecca Pratt Eaton	33	6	19	Fitchburg Mass	F	W	W		Harvard Mass	Acton Mass	John Pratt	Rebecca Derby
Jan. 31	Augustine Wood	79	11	24	Dublin N H	M	W	M	Farmer	Hancock N H	Dublin N H	Salmon Wood	Achsaß Mason
April 8	Clinton L Hatch			10	"	M	W	S		Colebrook N H	Gloucester Mass	Alby H Hatch	Addie Belle Clark
April 18	James Adams	36	4	10	"	M	W	M	Farmer	Dublin N H	Dublin N H	James Adams	Abigail Hayward
April 25	Walter J Greenwood	64	9	20	"	M	W	M	Farmer	"	"	Jackson Greenwood	Elmira Gowing
April 29	Abbie Longley	68	10	8	Chittenden Vt	F	W	S		Albany N Y	Mansfield Conn	Emery Longley	
Aug. 8	Mary Mulchahey	69	1	18		F	W	M		Isle of Wight	Warren R I	John Watson	Betty Wenhall
Sept. 23	Charles H Smith Jr			1	Dublin N H	M	W			Ireland	Ireland	Charles H Smith	Minnie Feecey
Oct. 25	Thomas Perry	33	8	25	"	M	W	W	Farmer	Dublin N H	Dublin N H	John Perry	Esther Emory

WARREN L. FISKE, TOWN CLERK.



